THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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LEAD VS. DYNAMITE.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish Dynamiter, Shot in the Back

By a Patriotic English Woman in the Street in New York.

Only the Feebleness of the Weapon Saves His Life.

'Donovan Rossa Shot.

NEW YORK, February 2.—At 12 minutes after five this afternoon Jeremiah O Donovan Rossa "the Irish dynamiter," so called, was shot by a woman on Chambers street near Broadway. At that hour the streets were full of people homeward bound, making their way toward the Brooklyn bridge and up town. The excitement over the shooting, although the man was recognized by very few, was intense. The first shot took effect in O'Donovan's body and he fell to the sidewalk. The woman continued to shoot until she emptied her five chambered revolver. Only the first shot took effect. City Marshal Jas. McAuley was present at the time, and breaking through the crowd that had collected before the shooting was over seized the woman, who still had the smoking pistol in her hand and told her she was under arrest. The woman offered no resistance but allowed herself to be taken to the City Hall station.

George W. Barlow, a merchant at 146 Reade street, and Peter G. Everett, formerly a reporter, who witnessed the shooting, accompanied the marshal and his captive to the station, saying they would be witnesses. When the woman had ceased firing O'Donovan arose to his feet and made an effort to find his way back to his office on Chambers street, which he had just left. He said "I am shot," trying to place his hand on his back under his shoulder blade. After a few steps somebody in the crowd suggested that he should go to the Chambers street hospital. A couple of men lent their arms and O'Donovan did as suggested and directed his steps towards the hospital. He walked all the way there, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. He bled considerably on the way. Once in the hospital he was undressed and examined by Dr. Dennison. It was found the bullet had entered the back directly below the left shoulder blade. The docter pronounced the wound not dangerous in character and began to probe for the ball.

Meanwhile the woman had been taken to the station house. She was placed before Sergeant Kane's desk. She was a good looking woman, dressed neatly in plain dark clothing and wore eye-glasses. She appeared like a school teacher, with an intellectual face. She answered some of the questions put her promptly and without embarrassment. To others she simply shook her head and said, "I shall only answer questions I know you have the right to ask."

McAuley handed the pistol, a small calibre, to the sergeant and said he had seen the prisoner shoot a man on Chambers street. Volunteer witnesses assented to the stated fact of the shooting.

She was asked, "Do you know the man you shot?"

"Yes," replied the prisoner, "certainly," with an English accent, "I shot O'Donovan Rossa."

Further questioning by the sergeant elicited that the prisoner's name was Yseult Dudley, age 25; that she was a nurse and married and that she lived at Clinton Place. She was asked the questions why she shot O'Donovan Rossa how long she had been in America and others to which she made no answers.

Rossa had been placed on a cot in the same ward with Captain Phelan, who was stabbed by Richard Short about three weeks ago. O'Donovan was within eight beds of Phelan's. Examination of the wound by Dr. Kirby showed the bullet had penetrated the back about half an inch above the left shoulder blade. The ball ranged upward and inward toward the spinal column but did not touch the vertebræ. The bullet is evidently lodged in the muscles of the back, and beyond a slight shock Rossa has suffered little. It was at one time feared the bullet had penetrated a lung, but as the wounded man has not spitted no blood this was afterwards pronounced impossible. Doctors probed unsuccessfully for the bullet. They concluded that no large blood vessel had been injured, and as O'Donovan is a fleshy, muscular man of robust constitution there was no danger to be apprehended.

Some time after his admission to the hospital Rossa was removed to another ward. Here he said he thought his condition was serious enough to warrant his making an ante-mortem statement and the coroner was sent for. When that official arrived O'Donovan made the following statement:

On Saturday, January 31st, about 3 p. m., I received a letter at my office in Chambers street. The message was in writing and delivered by a messenger boy. The note stated that a lady wished to see me; that she was interested in the Irish cause and desired to assist it. She did not care to go to my office and remain waiting there until I came. She would only ask for ten minutes time. The boy told me the lady was at the telegraph office in the Stewart building, Broadway and Chambers street. I went with him and I met her. I told her it would be well to go to some hotel as the telegraph office was no place to talk in. We came out and went to Sweeney's hotel. We went into the ladies' parlor and she said she would be able to give me considerable money if anything good could be done. She then said she would call Monday, February 2d, at 4 o'clock. To-day she sent another message to my office, and I went to the same telegraph office and there I met the lady. She showed a paper which I was to sign. She then suggested that we go to some place. We walked down Chambers toward Broadway and we got a short distance toward Broadway when the woman stepped back and fired two or three shots at me. One of the balls entered my back.

[Signed.] JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

To a reporter Rossa said: "It was a premeditated affair and this woman was simply the engine by which the dastardly work was accomplished. She had no private revenge to gratify. No relative of hers had been injured in the English explosions. It is the work of the English government, whose policy has always been to assassinate men they could not otherwise reach. She is the agent of the British minister or somebody else."

About nine last night Mrs. Dudley asked about the condition of Rossa and seemed sorry when she heard he was still alive. A number of persons called to see her but she positively refused to be interviewed by any one. She has discarded her steel bowed spectacles, which according to Joyce were used as a disguise.

Mrs. Dudley's career in New York is thus given. On Thursday, January 22d, Mrs. Dudley called at Mrs. Leggett's home for unemployed women, No. 60 Clinton place. She was met by Mrs. Brown, the matron. "Can you accommodate me here?" asked Mrs. Dudley. "Have you references?" asked Mrs. Brown. "My reference is Dr. Thomas, whom everybody knows," was the reply; and then she added, "I am a professional nurse and widow and desire to stay here until I secure an engagement."

In telling the story of an acquaintance with Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Brown to-night said: "She told me she had been married and she had two children, but that her husband and children had died abroad. Her father, she once remarked, had been engaged in the British cavalry service. She had acted as a trained nurse in hospitals in London and Paris, and she said she had diplomas from institutions of that kind, but I never examined them, though she showed them to some of the young ladies in the house. She was a thoroughly accomplished woman and her manners and speech betokened a thorough-bred English woman of keen mind and bright perceptions. She was an intensely patriotic little lady and sarcastic and cutting at times when speaking of those who seemed to be making war on her people. She was extremely near sighted."

Colorado Legislature.

HOUSE.

DENVER, February 2. The house met at 10 a. m., Speaker Stuart in the chair.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Chapman, was adopted, inviting that the house did not want any more janitors.

Mr. Bradley offered a resolution fixing the pay of stenographers employed by the legislature at $10 a day. This was amended by Mr. Hughes making the pay $5. Then it was found that this was covered by the regular rule about clerks, and the matter was tabled.

Bills introduced:

No. 286, by Mr. Stuart, to establish a soldiers' home in the state of Colorado.

No. 287, by Mr. Stuart, relating to appeals from an inferior to a superior tribunal and defining what shall constitute a record in such cases.

No. 288, by Mr. Stuart, providing for appeals in criminal courts.

No. 289, by Mr. Dickson, to amend chapter 112 of the general statutes, entitled "University."

No. 290, by Mr. Chapman, to regulate the compensation of judges and clerks of county courts.

No. 291, by Mr. Barker, to amend an act entitled, "An act concerning jurors and juries," approved March 23, 1877.

No. 292, by Mr. Bradley, relating to the working and inspection of coal mines.

No. 293, by Mr. Ewing, empowering mayors of incorporate towns to act as police justices.

No. 294, by Mr. Ewing, to amend chapter 45 of the general laws entitled "Game."

No. 295, by Mr. Ewing, to establish an experimental farm in the San Luis valley, and making an appropriation therefor.

No. 296, by Mr. Hugo, to amend the act providing for the inspection of coal mines.

No. 297, by Mr. Ashley, to protect the state land and prevent trespass thereon.

No. 298, by Mr. Ashley, to prescribe the powers and duties of the state and of land commissioner and the register of the state land office in releasing and managing state lands, etc.

No. 299, by Mr. Ashley, to create the county of Platte and provide for three terms of court therein.

No. 300, by Mr. Hodge, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish an insurance department for the state, etc."

Bills read the second time:

No. 151, Hinman, providing for the custody of ballot boxes in isolated precincts. Committee on elections.

No. 152, Rathvon, providing for investing state funds in state warrants. Committee on insurance and banking.

No. 153, O'Driscoll, providing $2500 for the Home of the Good Shepherd. Committee on appropriations.

No. 156, Dickson, providing a fund for the state university. Committee on finance, ways and means.

No. 157, Shaw, regulating the practice of medicine.

No. 158, Rollins, locating right of way for railroads. Committee on railroads.

No. 159, McCormick, amending state board of agriculture. Committee on agriculture.

No. 160, Suess, fixing bond of state treasurer at $1,000,000.

No. 161, Gilmore, relating to custody of documents in evidence, and permitting opposing parties to make copies. Committee on judiciary.

No. 165, Ferguson, concerning errors in criminal cases, and making immaterial errors of no effect. Committee on judiciary.

No. 169, Rollins, amending section 1,823, concerning mining locations. Committee on mining.

No. 171, Ewing providing $800 for state library. Committee on appropriations.

No. 154, McFie, civil procedure. Committee on judiciary.

No. 155, Ferguson, relief of James O'Connor, (appropriates $710.15 for bringing Andrew Petty, a prisoner from Texas.) Committee on appropriations.

No. 172, Lewis, providing for taxation of rolling stock and telegraph. Committee on finance.

No. 163, Hucklin, for a bureau of labor statistics (a commissioner to be appointed by the governor.) Committee on state affairs.

No. 167, Dickson, for a $10,000 monument to Colorado Union soldiers. Committee on military affairs.

No. 173, Gilmore, relating to general statutes. Committee on judiciary.

No. 174, Gilmore, county government. Committee on counties.

No. 176, Suess, relating to practice of medicine. Committee on state affairs.

No. 162, Hughes, concerning the state medical examiners. Committee on state affairs.

No. 170, Bergh, providing that county judges hold for three years at $2,500 a year.

No. 175, Ferguson, relating to instructing jurors in criminal cases. Committee on judiciary.

House joint memorial No. 2 was referred to the committee on federal relations. It asks congress to return to Anson Rudd land deeded to the United States for a penitentiary and never used for that purpose.

Recess until 2 p. m.

The house reconvened at 2 p.m., the speaker in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Kohn the house went into committee of the whole on the general order. Mr. Kohn was called to the chair.

H B. No. 84, by Mr. Campbell, was taken up and read by sections. It provides punishments for obstructions of highways by a fine of from $10 to $400. Section 1 being read, an animated discussion was opened by Mr. Prince asking to have the word "main" stricken out.

A motion to this effect was voted down, after speeches against it by Messrs. Ferguson, McCormick and Rollins, and in favor of it by Mr. Prince.

Mr. Pence called attention to an alleged looseness in reference to the section to be amended and the matter was corrected.

Section 2 provides for the publication of all road and highway laws in pamphlet form for distribution among road overseers of the state. It was decided to report the bill as amended for adoption.

H B. No. 155, Ewing, was taken up. It provides for the construction of a substantial bridge by the person constructing any ditch across a highway. Violation of this provision is punished by a fine of $25 and he shall be liable for damages growing out of his neglect.

Mr. Rollins offered to amend the bill by making the fine of $25 apply to each day such road was not kept open or the bridge built. Adopted.

The committee on highways reported in favor of striking out a clause which allowed the ditch builder to furnish any other safe and convenient means in lieu of a bridge.

Mr. Pence offered an amendment correcting the reference of the bill to the original act. Adopted.

The section as amended was then adopted. The bill was then adopted and recommended to the house for adoption.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the committee rose and reported its action to the house.

On motion of Mr. Prince the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Rollins moved that the bills be referred to the committee on printing to be printed. Adopted.

The committee on federal relations, by its chairman, Mr. Kohn, reported in favor of the passage of the "Pagosa Springs" resolution memorial and bills suggested by the communication of General Sheridan asking for the surrender of jurisdiction over Fort Lewis and Lyon and the cantonment for adoption.

Mr. Rolling offered a concurrent resolution regarding the world's exposition at New Orleans. It was ordered printed under the rules.

SENATE.

The senate was convened at 2 p. m. by Lieut. Governor Breene; prayer by the chaplain; roll call, and reading of the journal, which was adopted.

The resolution of Senator Carpenter in relation to the cost of the removal of the departments of state to the Barclay block by the secretary of state and use of the contingent fund of 1883 and 1884, the expenditures for furnishing of the legislative supplies and such examination into the department of state as might be deemed necessary was then called up as special order of the day.

Senator Freeman said that unless some specific charges were made he would move to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Senator Hall. Senator Carpenter has just came in and can speak for himself.

Senator Parsons said that the charges were severe and that the resolution having been introduced should not be hastily put aside by a motion to indefinitely postpone. By implication it charges the secretary of state with extravagance, and now having been made public the senate owed it as a duty not only to itself but to the honorable secretary of state himself to adopt the resolution. Let the senator who introduced the resolution explain its purpose.

Senator Carpenter replied that the resolution had been introduced owing to contemplated lease of the Barclay block for five years for the department of state. The proposed change will make a difference in five years of $40,000. It will cost from $8000 to $10,000 to make the change and purchase new furniture and make such additional changes as may be considered necessary. The old building could be rented for $5000 and the new one for $8000, a difference of $3000. As for himself Senator Carpenter said he had no personal feeling or interest in the matter, but the saving to the state was the main thing to be considered. The main complaint had come from the supreme court by the clerk of that court for the reason that there was no room or place for safe keeping of the court records in the old building. As to the contingent fund of 1883 and 1884 of $20,000, Senator Carpenter said that he wished to know what had become of it. Reference was then made to the large outlay of money purported to have been made in the furnishing of committee rooms and in general supplies given the legislature. The secretary of state may not have ordered this extravagant expenditure, and if not let it be found out who is the responsible party.

A long discussion followed in which several senators took part, most of them agreeing that in justice to the senate and secretary of state it should be known whether there was any foundation for this introduction of the resolution.

At this point a message was received from the house that H. C. R. No. 10, concerning alleged senatorial irregularities, had been adopted and the concurrence of the senate was asked therein; also that H. C. R. No. 11, concerning the sending of acts passed by the legislature without emergency clause to county clerks, was also reported as having been adopted and concurrence of the senate asked therein.

(Continued on Third Page.)

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Corporation Last Night.

The County Assessor's Compensation Settled.

Bills Allowed Other Matters Acted Upon.

The first regular semi-monthly meeting of the city council for February was held last evening. There were present the mayor and full board of aldermen, also the clerk, city attorney and marshal. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition was read from A. F. Carpenter and B. F. D. Adams, owners of the land west of Cascade between Boulder and St. Vrain, asking that the grade of Cascade avenue be taken between these two streets be established and that measures be taken to have the necessary work of grading done. Referred to the committee on streets, alleys and ditches with power to act as to establishing the grade and with instructions to report to the council as to doing the work.

The report of Justice John Pixley for December and January was read and placed on file.

The report of D. J. Martin, city treasurer, for the month of January was read and placed on file. It shows cash on hand, $5,897.11.

Alderman Strickler read the following report from the committee on finance:

With reference to the county clerk's bill of $200 for extending the municipal taxes on the county tax book, your committee have to report that they have examined the said book and into the amount of extra work required on the municipality's account and recommend that the said account be allowed.

With reference to the bill of the county treasurer of $237.35, the same being four per cent of $5,931, for the collection of the said latter amount, your committee beg leave to report as follows:

In counties of the second class the statutes fix three per cent as the usual allowance for the collection of all taxes excepting school taxes, but provide that the county commissioners may allow not to exceed 4½ per cent. The natural inference is that where an allowance of three per cent is made, it is on account of some special circumstance or reason. Since our county commissioners allow four per cent for the collection of county and state taxes it was presumed that your committee were expected to make inquiry as to the basis for this extra compensation. We find that basis to be largely the efficiency of the amount done by the present incumbent. The said commissioners found that the amount of back taxes and interest collected by the said county treasurer would go largely to the payment of his salary. Hence their willingness to allow the extra compensation referred to. We find the same to apply so far as the city is concerned. Whilst prior to the present incumbent's term of office the yearly delinquent municipal taxes amounted to from $500 to $900, for the year 1883 they amounted to only $33. Of course the delinquent taxes for 1884 are not yet known. This the committee regard as a showing that should not be overlooked by this council.

Although the per cent is a large one, in view of their finding the committee recommend that the bill be allowed.

It is hoped that our present legislature will give future trouble in these matters, but should such not be the case to save the yearly recurrence of these unpleasant tasks and that there may be a definite understanding upon the part of all concerned, we recommend that prior to another election for county officials the finance committee be instructed to confer with the board of county commissioners with a view of deciding, if possible, and fixing definitely the compensation the city shall pay to said county officials for the work that shall be done by them on the city's account.

Relative to the bill of the county assessor for $500, we find that it has not a uniform precedent. For 1880 and 1881 the assessor's bill was $300. Prior to that time it was less. The bill of $500 allowed for 1882 and 1883 the committee believe to have been based on erroneous estimates and was too large. The total valuation of the city's property for 1884 was not materially greater than for 1883, nor has the number of inhabitants materially increased since then, nor have we any reason to believe that on account of any increased number of transfers, or any other cause the work of the assessor was materially greater in 1884 than in 1882. We therefore recommend that in addition to the $350 already allowed $150 be allowed, making $400 in all.

Captain Wilder, from the committee on streets, alleys and ditches, asked more time in regard to an ordinance regarding the duties of street commissioner.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution that no more trees shall be planted in the parks by the city, but that private parties be allowed to plant trees under certain conditions and that at the end of two years parties planting be paid $1.50 apiece for trees in good condition. Referred to the committees on public grounds and on streets, alleys and ditches.

Captain Wilder offered a resolution fixing at 66 feet the width of Walnut street from the north side of Platte avenue at lot 2, block 11, Parrish's addition, a distance of one mile north. Adopted unanimously.

The following bills were allowed:

A. A. McGovney, county treasurer	$237 35
E. J. Eaton, county clerk	200 00
L. J. Tell, constable	4 00
Streets and ditches	19 50
D. J. Martin, mittens	4 20
Daniels & Wheate, mittens	18 00
C. S. McCleary, janitor	40 00
Water account	2 00
Peter Dowe, scavenger work	2 50
George Rollins, scavenger work	2 55
W. H. Dunn, expense	1 00
A. E. Hart, meals	4 25
Crissey & Thomas, lumber	18 1
C G & C Co, globes, work, gas, etc.	1 67 0
Salary roll for January	600 00

The recommendation that E. G. Perkins be allowed $150 additional was discussed some time. Alderman Draper stated that he did not agree with that part of the report read by Dr. Strickler that referred to the assessor's bill. Alderman Jones also stated that Dr. Strickler had not understood his position on the subject. Alderman Hemenway, seconded by Alderman Draper, moved to amend the matter under consideration by substituting $250 for $150. The motion to amend was carried by the following vote: Ayes, Draper, Farrar, Hemenway, Jones, Wilder; nays, Hughes, Pelstin, Strickler. The motion as amended was adopted by the same vote.

The bill of A. Vanderburg, $11.00 for witness fees, was ordered paid when there shall be any fund to draw an order against.

The bill of Joseph L. Williams for $300 for services in the Johnson case before the supreme court and the bills of Justices John Fields and John Pixley were referred to the finance committee.

In connection with the bill of Officer Tell, Alderman Jones stated that the costs in liquor cases that so much "fuss" had been made about amounted to $97.50, while at the last session of the district court three cases directly traceable to liquor had cost the county $2,500.

There was some informal discussion regarding two or three topics. It was finally agreed that the street commissioner should trim some of the trees that most need it and draw material for repairing the dam on the Monument.

The street committee were instructed to consider the subject of purchasing a team for the city.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution that if the legislature at its present session shall not change the present law regarding the compensation for assessing property and collecting taxes, the finance committee is instructed to make full investigation as to the amount that ought to be paid by the city.

Ordered that the reports of committees on appropriations be deferred till next meeting.

Adjourned at half past ten.

Bismarck's Luck.

DENVER, February 2. A special to the Tribune Republican says: Probably the largest gold strike in the history of the camp if not the state was disclosed to-day by the lessees of the "Nellie S" of Printer Boy hill. The ore body, which consists of heavy red sand and dark blue talc matter, was encountered on January 15th, but was kept very quiet until to-day. One hundred and thirteen pounds of the talc matter thickly charged with free gold was delivered to the Oro stamp mill, and to-day a gold button weighing 21¾ ounces, valued at $338, was returned to the lessees, H. C. Rose, C. D. Colman and Wallace W. Mercury. This would give it a valuation of $7,760 per ton. The red sand, after several assays, shows an average of 31 ounces of gold to the ton, or $558. The ore body was exposed in an upraise and about 25 feet from the surface of the hill. The miners are wild with excitement, as it is regarded as the most important strike in years. The property is owned by Lieutenant Governor Pete Breene.

Decision in the U. P. Case.

WASHINGTON, February 2. The decision of the court of claims in the Union Pacific railroad case is understood to be quite favorable to the road. Chief Justice Richardson delivered the opinion of the court. Following is a synopsis of the points decided: The amount allowed by the treasury department for carrying the mails, being the same rates allowed by law to all other railroad companies is fair and reasonable compensation and not in excess of that paid by private parties for the same kind of service. The United States are bound to pay for the transportation of their passengers, troops, etc., from Council Bluffs over the bridge and between Council Bluffs and Ogden, the same rates paid by private parties, those rates being fair and reasonable, and the United States are not entitled to the reduction accorded passengers who purchase through tickets between New York and San Francisco and other distant places unless their passengers purchase tickets in like manner. The company is required to pay into the treasury of the United States each year five per cent. of its net earnings under the act of 1862, and under the Thurman act since its passage in addition thereto so much of $850,000 as with said five per cent. and the whole compensation for government transportation will equal twenty-five per cent. of its earnings. In determining what the net earnings are expenses bona fide paid out of the earnings and not charged to construction or capital are to be decided from the gross earnings, although they are partly in the nature of permanent improvement. In stating the account to December 31, '82, the court finds approximately that the United States owe the company $2,975,700, and the company owe the United States $5,734,392. Deducting one from the other the United States are entitled to a judgment on their counterclaims against the company of $2,758,092. The accounting officers of both parties are to make accurate computations in accordance with the principle and formula laid down in the findings and facts, and this opinion and judgment is postponed until those calculations are made and handed to the court for examination and final action.

A Rumor Denied.

PANAMA, January 24. The Star and Herald says, relative to reports printed abroad, that the French republic was endeavoring to obtain predominance on the isthmus and in pursuance of this idea canal workmen had been divided into divisions in such a manner that an army 2e00 strong can be massed at any moment, that the untruthfulness of this statement is apparent to every resident, although the origin may not be equally so. The truth is simply that in order to facilitate work the line of the canal has been cut up into engineering divisions which are again subdivided into sections.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

George Robbins Instantly Killed by a Bullet

Through the Brain--The Shot Fired by Himself.

Whether Intentionally or Accidentally is Unknown.

Last evening it was rumored around town that George S. Robbins had shot himself. Further inquiry led to the discovery of the following rather meager particulars from Mr. Robbins' friends.

Mr. Robbins was around the streets yesterday appearing in his usual spirits and without any indications of despondency. About half-past seven in the evening he went to Mr. Matthew Kennedy's house on the corner of Weber and Kiowa streets where he had his lodgings. Shortly before eight, just as he and his wife were about to retire, the shooting took place. Mr. Robbins had already got in on the left side of the bed and Mrs. Robbins was turning out the gas when she heard the sound of a pistol. The ball, of 38 calibre, had entered Robbins' head just above one ear and gone directly through the brain coming out on the other side. Death followed almost instantly.

It is not certain whether the shooting was an accident or suicide. Mr. Robbins' habit of sleeping with a pistol under his pillow together with the apparent manner in which the bullet entered give color to the theory of accidental shooting. As he was getting into bed he might have intentionally pulled the trigger or the self-cocking revolver may have got caught in the pillow and gone off. On the other hand there is some reason for the theory of self-destruction. We have not yet learned whether an inquest will be held.

Mr. Robbins came here from Jersey City about five years ago for the benefit of his health. He was at one time connected with his father, S. B. Robbins, who is now proprietor of the Metropolitan hotel, Washington, in the hotel business in Memphis. Afterward he was engaged in the insurance business in New York city. After coming to Colorado he was connected with the D. & R. G. railway, then was in the drug trade with Mr. Sagendorf, and during the last two years has been clerk of the Manitou house.

Mr. Robbins was of a genial disposition and had many friends. He was at one time quite prominent in the affairs of the Crowell base team, of which he was an honorary member. He was a democrat and has taken a warm interest in political matters. He leaves a widow but no children.

THE TWO ROSES.

Local Dramatic Entertainment.

On Friday evening, February 13th, the Hen's Foot club of this city will present the three-act comedy, "The Two Roses," at the opera house. The play is exceedingly bright, and the most careful preparations are in progress for a successful entertainment. Fears have been expressed that we should not have a good entertainment at the opera house this winter. They will now be over. The proceeds are to be applied toward the payment of the college professors' salaries. The object is worthy and will enlist the sympathy of the people at once. He who attends will be twice blest. He will have the double pleasure of helping a good cause and of giving himself an evening of rare enjoyment. We shall make further announcements hereafter.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, February 2. Money easy 1 to 1½, closing offered 1; prime paper 4 to 5; sterling exchange strong 4.83¾, demand 4.86¾, governments firm, coupon fours sold at 121½; railways generally steady; state securities dull. The stock market was active and strong during the earlier part of the day, and under heavy buying for long and short accounts there was an advance of ½ to 2½ per cent. The most prominent features of speculation were Lackawanna, Western Union Telegraph and Union Pacific. Jersey Central was an exception and opened one per cent lower on rumors of a receiver. The rumors were afterwards denied and the stock rose to 33¾. During the afternoon Union Pacific and Delaware & Hudson went off 1 per cent, and Lackawanna 1½. Erie was very weak with a decline on unfavorable rumors in regard to the company's finances. Other shares declined ½ to ¾ per cent in sympathy. Near the close Western Union developed marked strength and rose to 59¾ on large buying based on improving business of the company. Final sales showed a recovery of ½ to ¾. Compared with Saturday closing prices are ½ to 1½ per cent higher, except for Denver & Rio Grande and Erie, which are ½ to ¾ per cent lower. Sales 283,000.

38	101¼	4s	121½
Adams Express	134	American Express	90
C. B. & Q.	118½	Erie	11½
D. & R. G.	8	Preferred	20
Central Pacific	27¾	N. Y. C.	87½
Missouri Pacific	96	Union Pacific	48½
Northwestern	89¾	Wells Fargo	36
Preferred	128¾	Ontario	17
Texas Pacific	12	Iron Silver	
U. S. Express	51	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	59¾	Preferred	31
Northern Pacific	15¾	Homestake	10
Preferred	28¾	Jutro	12

James Harrington, a miner in the O'Sullivan mine, was probably fatally injured in a premature explosion Sunday afternoon. He was removed to the hospital at Leadville where he is in a very precarious condition.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Three Months..... 2.50 | One Month..... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum..... $2.00 | Six Months..... $1.00
Three Months..... .50 | One Month..... 25

ADVERTISING!
rates to be known on application at the office

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STERLE,
Manager of the Gazette.

Parnell cannot keep silent in regard to the dynamiters much longer. Chamberlain has publicly exhorted him to separate himself from the dynamiters not by silence but by speech.

Congressman Finerty seems to be in some danger. He may be expelled from congress for his dynamite utterances. If he is not, he will make it a worse disgrace to remain a member of congress than to be expelled from it.

Colonel Lamont's salary as private secretary of Governor Cleveland was $4,000 a year. If he occupies the same position under President Cleveland his salary will be only $3,250 a year. The national government is altogether too mean about salaries. Our United States judges do not receive more than half what the eastern states pay. Judges in New York city receive more than the chief justice of the United States.

What the outcome of the Soudan campaign will be seems to be in great doubt. The uncertain factor is Gordon. The government does not instruct him and seems to be waiting his pleasure for a policy. The news from Gordon is that he is entirely independent of government aid. He has gathered an army which seems abundantly able to hold Khartoum against the mahdi. When Gordon arrived at Khartoum over a year ago he found 6,000 Egyptian troops. He has largely increased this force so that he not only has held the city but the immediate country. He has also kept the river open for a considerable distance and easily communicated in this way with Stewart a hundred miles north. Though Gordon's expedition consisted only of himself and a walking stick, he has managed to protect Khartoum against the mahdi. A man of such resources is not likely to give up a work he has undertaken.

The following from the New York Tribune of January 28th is an excellent specimen of the temper of the eastern press toward silver:

A few days ago, however, some Boston bank undertook to pay with silver certificates balances due to banks in New York, as if they did not know perfectly well that currency of that sort would not be received. It was refused, of course, and now some of the Boston bankers profess to be "mad all through." It is to be hoped that a little time for reflection will restore their equanimity.

The banks of New York do not intend to be forced into bankruptcy again by any blunder in finance on the part of congress. They have accumulated $100,000,000 in gold, and they show a creditable disposition to hold it fast for the use of themselves and their customers. If the United States treasury, or the Boston banks, or anybody else, insist on making payments in silver, the practical result will be the opening of two accounts, so that he who pays in silver can draw out silver, and he who pays in gold can draw out gold. The attempt to make silver paper of unlimited amount circulate permanently on an equality with gold certificates cannot succeed, and every one knows it. Whenever the United States pleases to insist upon making payments in silver, it will simply establish a premium on gold, which will increase in proportion as the treasury disbursements in silver increase. If the Boston bankers are wise, they will quickly put themselves in readiness to exercise the same freedom of choice, so that, if the government sees fit to force silver into general circulation, the inevitable difference in value between silver and gold accounts may not come upon them unexpectedly.

It is hardly worth while criticising the above. It is too childish. If some of our silver men occasionally reply in kind they should be forgiven. The national banks in New York have usually been patriotic, and we presume would be now in a crisis. But their course is anything but patriotic in regard to silver. The disposition shown to it is that of a spoiled child who says he won't play if he don't have his way. There is not an argument used against silver that would not be ten times as strong if used against the greenback. Yet national banks take these greenbacks without question. They have made up their minds to force a suspension of the coinage of silver and use these efforts. But they will fail and they will be thankful that they have in two years.

PERSONAL.

Miss Anna Dickinson is lecturing in New York towns on Joan of Arc.

Mr. Tennyson has accepted the presidency of the British Chess association.

Arabi Pasha, in exile at Ceylon, has developed into a school teacher and lecturer.

Lord Ripon, late viceroy of India, is to have a park in Calcutta named in his honor.

John Kelly is reported to have given $1,000 toward the expenses of the inaugural celebration next March.

Mrs. Hatton, widow of General Robert Hatton, of confederate fame, has been elected librarian of Tennessee.

Signor Rotoli, one of the most popular musicians in Rome, will presently come to this country to fill a professorship in Boston.

Louis XIV. only took one bath in his life. He eschewed soap and water, and when he washed his face and hands did it with cotton steeped in spirits of wine.

A. C. Hendricks, of Butte county, California, a cousin of the vice-president elect, will be an applicant for the position of superintendent of the San Francisco mint.

John C. Eno, the runaway bank cashier of New York, is to build a hotel on Orleans island, near Quebec, and becomes a permanent resident of the Dominion.

Baron Rothschilds once advertised for a chef who could concoct 365 different soups, one for each day in the year. He found him, and paid him a salary of $10,000 a year.

The late William M. Connely, editor of the Baltimore Times, a few years ago became a believer in spiritualism, and always after kept a portrait of the famous Cardinal Polo hanging over his desk, believing that he was under that prelate's spiritual influence.

In England there are 114,000 school teachers, 90 per cent of whom are spinsters. In Athens, Greece, the proportion is quite as great, while the entrance by young women into that occupation there means almost as certainly a life of single blessedness as though they had taken the veil.

The First Use of Gunpowder.

Nature.

In a paper recently read before the Shanghai branch of the Royal Asiatic society Dr. Macgowan affirms the claims of the Chinese to be the originators of gunpowder and firearms. This claim was examined in an elaborate paper some years ago by the late Mr. Mayers, and decided by him in the negative. Dr. Macgowan admits that gunpowder is now used as a European discovery. Anterior to its granulation by Schwartz it was a crude compound, of little use in propelling missiles. This, says the writer, is the article first used in China. The incendiary materials stated by a Greek historian to have been employed by the Hindus against Alexander's army are stated to have been merely the naphthous or petroleum mixtures of the ancient Coreans, and in early times used by the Chinese. The "stinkpots," so much used by Chinese pirates, is, it appears, a Caubodian invention. Dr. Macgowan states also that as early as the twelfth or thirteenth century the Chinese attempted submarine warfare, contriving rude torpedoes for that purpose. In the year 1,000 an inventor exhibited to the then emperor of China "a fire gun and a fire bomb." He says that, while the Chinese discovered the explosive nature of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal in combination, they were laggards in its application, from inability to perfect its manufacture, so in the use of fire arms, failing to prosecute experiment, they are found behind in the matter of scientific gunnery.

SUNDAY HAPPENINGS.

A snow slide at Eagle Bird switch above Red Cliff knocked two freight cars from the track.

The First National bank building at Marquette, Michigan, burned, loss $150,000.

The factory of the Union Knife company at Union City, Connecticut, burned; loss $40,000.

James Culhane was cut and killed by Michael Hanrigan in Dynamite hall, Detroit. No arrests.

Two freight trains were wrecked by a collision on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road near Kent, Ohio.

Miss Georgie Benedict was accidently shot while removing a revolver from a dressing case in a Brooklyn, New York, hotel.

Mr. Moody is conducting a convention of Christian workers at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Much interest is manifested.

The residence of George Shaver of Southfield, on Staten Island, burned. Loss on the house $25,000; on the contents $40,000.

The schedule of John J. Cisco & Son shows debts and liabilities $2,987,000; nominal assets $3,294,000, and actual assets $2,405,000.

William Garlock, the late cashier of the Island City Savings bank at Galveston, died of paralysis. His death is attributed to the failure of the concern, although he had no hand in wrecking it.

An earthquake at Ozlio, Sardinia, destroyed eight business houses. No lives were lost.

Unusually high tides inundated the streets of Newry and stopped railway and river traffic.

Redmond and O'Brien, the Irish nationalists held a meeting at Cardonough, and considerable rioting ensued.

O'Leary, the Fenian, in a lecture at Manchester, condemned the dynamiters, but others favored it. Rossa was cheered.

Frederick Crowthers, a Philadelphia lad, who possessed a self-cocking revolver, fatally shot a companion named Harry Thompson, aged 16 years.

General James Chestnut, who was in the United States senate from South Carolina when that state seceded, died at Camden, South Carolina, aged 70 years.

The trades assembly of Chicago condemned the doctrines of the socialists and the two organizations had a joint discussion upon the condition of the workingmen.

Porter C. Bliss died in New York from injuries which he received while secretary of legation in Paraguay, at which time he was tortured by Lopez, the dictator, to extract state secrets from him.

Alphose Hilden, a German saloon waiter, about 25 years of age, committed suicide in the rear of a Blake street saloon in Denver yesterday by shooting himself through the breast. Despondency caused by ill fortunes is the only cause assigned.

Cunningham's Examination

London, February 2. The examination of James G. Cunningham, charged with complicity in causing the recent explosion in the tower of London, began in the Bow Street police court this morning. Poland, the solicitor, in opening the case for the crown, said the government intended to prove that the prisoner was an active agent in the conspiracy which culminated in the horrible outrage at the tower. The solicitor related the facts in regard to the prisoner's movements at Liverpool and at London from the time of his arrival in Liverpool from America up to the date of his arrest at the tower a few minutes after the explosion occurred; his travelling under the assumed names of Gilbert and Dalton, and many suspicious circumstances connected with his stay at both of the above cities. Poland dwelt particularly on the mysterious disappearance of a peculiar box from the prisoner's lodgings in Starbow street immediately after Cunningham's arrest. Poland laid stress upon these facts in order to show that Cunningham was in league with others who must have been instructed in the line action to be taken in case of arrest. He further said a witness would be produced to prove that Cunningham had for several days previous to the explosion been seen loitering in and around the tower of London. He then produced a plan of the tower and pointed out the spot where the explosion took place, at the same time going into the details of the damages done the building and the injuries sustained by people wounded by the explosion. He also produced a small detonator found in the prisoner's baggage, and said it was similar to those used in the previous dynamite outrages, indicating that the prisoner might have been in connection with those crimes. In conclusion Poland asked that Cunningham be arraigned under the explosive act on the charge of conspiracy, and said he might possibly at a later day request that the charge be changed to high treason, so that the penalty for the latter crime might be meted out to him, as dynamite outrages could be construed as acts of war of a rebellious people.

Poland's notification to the court that the government reserve the privilege of changing the charge against Cunningham to high treason so that the result of conviction might be execution instead of imprisonment caused a commotion among the spectators. The declaration is construed into admission that the crown has ascertained that in Cunningham they had the most important witness yet arrested for dynamite crimes. This impression is confirmed by the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent his escape or rescue. He was conveyed from his cell in Clerkenwell prison to the Bow Street court in a strong van. Cunningham was the only prisoner, but locked in with him were several armed constables. On each side of the driver was an armed policeman and officers with exposed revolvers stood guard upon the steps leading to the van and barred the door. Few persons were admitted to the Bow Street police court during the examination. Before the commencement of the regular proceedings a number of witnesses assembled in the court for the purpose of identifying the prisoner as the man reported to the police as having been engaged in suspicious movements just before the explosions. Cunningham was placed in a small crowd, but three of the witnesses, one of whom was a woman, the other two being constables, had no difficulty in singling him out as the man of whom they were given information. The cabman who had given the police information about the transfer of a brown trunk of American manufacture from the Broad Street station to lodging 31 Prescott street, Whitechapel, and who was present as a witness for the crown, was unable to identify Cunningham as the person who engaged his carriage and occupied it during the transfer of the baggage from the station to the boarding house. At the request of the prosecution Cunningham was remanded a week.

During the examination of Cunningham it was stated that when he resided in the United States he lived in New York and worked as a laborer on the Morgan steamship docks, and as a freight handler in the Pennsylvania road depot.

Dynamite in New York.

New York, February 1. The first criminal use of dynamite in this city has greatly excited the people here to-day. An explosion took place at a very late hour last night, and one or two morning papers made second editions giving the news. The explosion was at Garry Brothers' dry goods store, at Grand and Allen streets, and that section of the city was to-day crowded with people. At the time of the explosion numbers of persons were passing the spot, but none of them were injured. To-day Captain Wallace and a squad of officers guarded the premises of Garry Brothers and of Ridley Brothers the windows of whose establishment were also shattered by the explosion.

Shortly after the explosion four men were found in the shadow of the Rivingston street station of the Elevated road. One of them, Charles Henry, a laborer, who said he lived in Williamsburg, was severely cut in the head and face. The others, William Britton, a waiter, James Daly, a clerk, and Joseph Lamb, a printer, were binding Henry's wounds and all of them were arrested and remanded. To-day a lad was arrested, charged with experimenting with dynamite at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, where he had succeeded in dislodging a portion of the horse car track. He could not be connected with the other explosion.

The bomb or cartridge which caused last night's explosion must have been placed immediately underneath the framework of the window of Garry Brothers' store, and the window casing and sash were entirely demolished. The shock was felt several hundred feet distant, and the lamps on a shelf of the Eldridge Street house, 600 feet away, were thrown to the floor. The dishes in the tenement houses in the neighborhood rattled, and the iron stanchions of the elevated railroad near the store look as though they had received violent blows.

There is no evidence that a cartridge was applied to Ridley's store. Had it not been for the heavy elevated railroad structure which runs up Allen street between the two stores, however, the probability is that a good part of the west side of Ridley's building would have suffered. Many of Ridley's employes came to the spot to guard the premises. The damage to both buildings will amount to $2,500.

The Egyptian Campaign.

London, February 1.—A dispatch from Gubat says: The four steamers which were sent down the river by General Gordon have not been to Khartoum for a month. They have been awaiting the British at the island above Metemneh. The vessels are covered with heavy boards of hard wood outside and thin iron plates inside. They present a battered appearance, being pitted with bullet marks. The vessels resemble floating houses rather than war ships. Each steamer has several hundred plucky blacks aboard. They are commanded by Turkish officers, who have their wives and families with them.

The British are improving their defenses, having learned that a force of Arabs is coming from Berber to attack them. Troops have been put on half rations until supplies from Gakdul arrive.

London, February 1. The following dispatch was received from General Wolseley to day:

Korti, February 1.—General Earle has advanced his troops within seven miles of Birti, but he will be unable to concentrate them and have them in readiness to attack that place until February 8, owing to the difficulty in navigating the river. The enemy hold a strong position at Birti.

A deserter from the rebel ranks says the commander of Birti has received a letter from the Emir of Berber stating that the British had captured Metemneh and had sent steamers to Khartoum with troops and stores for the garrison there. The emir strongly advised the commander of Birti not to oppose General Earle's advance, as the British are sending troops across the desert from Kotosko to Abu Hamed to suppress the rebels. The deserter recently left Berber, where he says there are twenty-six survivors of the massacre of Colonel Stewart's party, who were wrecked on the Nile in one of General Gordon's steamers. These survivors are Syrians and Greeks. He says they are not imprisoned, but they are not allowed to leave Berber.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness and dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague.

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Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

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In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round-trip land-explorers' tickets at very low rates are always on sale at the ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

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Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add greatly to his comfort while en route. Pamphlet descriptive of the many celebrated mineral springs of the West and South sent free on application.

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General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS IOWA MISSOURI
C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

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FOR 1885.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

LARGEST REPUBLICAN CIRCULATION IN AMERICA.

The Tribune begins the new subscription year with prospects unparalleled in its history. Its circulation for the seven days ending November 9, 1884, was as follows:

Monday, November 3	99,100
Tuesday, November 4	101,500
Wednesday, November 5	108,600
Thursday, November 6	167,100
Friday, November 7	166,600
Saturday, November 8	152,000
Sunday, November 9	124,000
Weekly, November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	145,910
Semi-weekly	38,500
Total number of Tribunes printed and sold during week ending November 9, exclusive of campaign subscriptions	1,202,110

Ninety-four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues. This was of course an election week "report," which "broke the record" in New York. Setting back into its "steady gait," the Tribune's record stood on the following week:

Average daily circulation of the Daily Tribune, for the week ending Nov. 15, 1884	121,400
Weekly Tribune, Nov. 12, 1884	142,650
Semi-Weekly	36,500

During 1885 the Tribune will strive more zealously and hopefully than ever for its political faith. The return to power of the party that brought on the rebellion must make the coming year one of the most interesting in our history. The more the people know of how democrats deal with their government, the surer is republican success the next time; and the Tribune appeals to its friends to help spread such knowledge broadcast.

The Tribune gives the news fully, fairly and early; it is a safe and attractive paper for the family circle; and is the persistent advocate of work for American workmen, a great, paying home market for American grain and meat, the extension of our foreign trade, and the general protection of American interests. It favors every practical effort to check intemperance, and is always on the side of morality, reform, and progress. Its Weekly and Semi-Weekly edition contains notably complete and valuable Agricultural, Household, Literary and Juvenile departments, with serial stories, abundant correspondence, interesting miscellany, and some fun. Every member of the family, old or young, finds in it instruction and entertainment.

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Unabridged Dictionary, both Webster's and Worcester's.

Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., illustrated, 810 and 942 pages.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, 15 vols. nearly 900 pages each, embracing Chambers' Encyclopedia, complete, with American additions.

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$10,000 TO LOAN

In Sums from $500 Up.

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Furnished Houses.

House of 5 rooms, Kiowa st	$25.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	25.00
House of 6 rooms, fronting on park	30.00
House of 9 rooms, N Weber st	65.00
House of 9 rooms, very central	60.00
House of 4 rooms and bath room, N Weber street	35.00
House of 7 rooms, Huerfano street	20.00
House of 7 rooms, N Tejon st, nice place	65.00
Very choice front room in central portion of the city.	
Private residence elegantly furnished, bath room, hot and cold water and gas in all parts of the house.	

Unfurnished Houses.

House of 5 rooms N Nevada,	15.00
House of 6 rooms, N Weber st	15.00
Boarding house, central	40.00
House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave	8.00
House of 2 rooms, fronts on park	7.00
House of 4 rooms, Vermijo ave	6.00
House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave	25.00
House of 5 rooms on garden tract	10.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	15.00
House of 4 rooms, N Nevada ave	9.00
House of 5 rooms, Nevada ave	8.00
House of 2 rooms, Nevada ave	4.00
Two pleasant rooms, central.	
Three rooms, central	7.00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st,	19.00
House of 6 rooms, Nevada ave,	25.00
House of 8 rooms, Cascade ave,	20.00

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Desirable store, North Tejon st.

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5405	N. TEJON ST—Carefully built house of modern style, bay window, bath room, hot and cold water, etc., in one of the best blocks in the city, near the park	$4,800
5376	N. NEVADA AVE—5 room house near Acacia place	1,700
6215	CHOICE RESIDENCE On Pike's Peak ave; large grounds	
5187	RANCH One of the most successfully run dairy and agricultural ranches in the county	2,000
6010	N WEBER ST. Sunny cottage pleasantly situated; furniture included	3,500
5543	VACANT LOT Kiowa st	150
5577	CASCADE AVE RESIDENCE	5,000
6185	NEVADA AVE CORNER 5 room cottage; nice lawn, shrubbery, strawberry bed, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, stable, cow shed, etc	1,100
6147	STOCK RANCH Large range well watered; good improvements, price reasonable.	
6231	N NEVADA AVE Pretty cottage on best portion of the ave	2,500
5568	S TEJON ST 3 room cottage	700
6258	N NEVADA AVE Vacant corner	4,700

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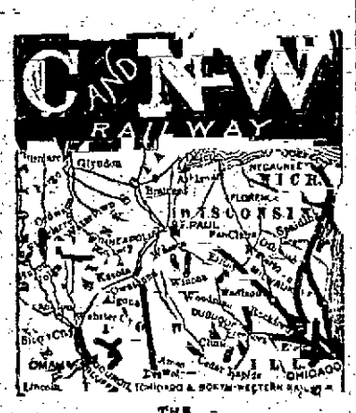

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215 Pike's Peak, 6 rooms	45 00
214 Bijou, 6 rooms	45 00
416 North Nevada, 5 rooms, piano, etc.	35 00
412 S Tejon st., 8 rooms.	40 00
917 N Nevada, in whole or part	

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

321 Kiowa, 4 rooms	$10 00
329 N Cascade, 8 rooms	30 00
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111 Kiowa, 8 rooms	16 00
25 N Wahsatch, 7 rooms	16 00
19 W Cucharras, 5 rooms	9 00
521 S Nevada, 5 rooms	9 00
532 S Tejon, 4 rooms	8 00
Corner Willamette and Oak, 4 rooms	7 00
825 N Wahsatch	6 00
729 S Weber, 2 rooms	4 00
1128 N Wahsatch, 2 rooms	4 00
421 S Weber, 2 rooms	4 00
318 N Wahsatch, 4 rooms	8 00

OFFICES, ROOMS, ETC.

114 N Tejon, second floor	$15 00
107 Pike's Peak, 2 offices, second floor	

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A very comfortable brick house, centrally located on Huerfano st. $1,250

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A thoroughly pretty volume is the first of the "English Illustrated Magazine."—[Nation.

One of the handsomest periodicals of the day.—[New York Tribune.

Judged by the highest standard, the "English Illustrated Magazine" is a genuine work of art, which may be welcomed and endorsed as a real educator to all the homes into which it goes.—[Christian Union.

SKEAT'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY Supplement to the first edition. 4to, paper, 60 cents.

A RECORD OF EMILY WATSON. Arranged and edited by Anna Buckland. With portrait. $1.50.

It is a book for all thoughtful and cultivated women.—[Christian Thought.

A rare life is set forth in this book.—[New York Observer.

In one point, her religious history, she was indeed a remarkable woman.—[Churchman.

A charming picture of a noble-minded woman—[Athenæum.

A FAMILY AFFAIR. The new story by Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," is begun in the October number of the "English Illustrated Magazine." Price, 15 cents; annual subscription, including the Double Christmas Number, $1.75.

This magazine, with its careful editing, its refined spirit, and its delightful freshness, grows constantly more attractive.—New York Tribune.

MCMILLAN & CO., New York

112 Fourth avenue.

DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1885

(Concluded from First Page)

The resolution returning, to the consideration of Senator Carpenter resolution, Senator Hill called for the yeas and nays The resolution was finally adopted

A petition signed by over 600 ladies concerning the prohibitory movement was referred to the temperance committee

Senator Greene presented a petition with 100 signers concerning railroad rates Committee on incorporations A petition of similar character was presented by Senator Freeman. Committee on incorporations

Senator Stevenson, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported back senate bill No 56 for an act to amend section 1 of chapter 78, entitled "Notaries Public," with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed The chairman reported that the bill had been carefully examined by the committee and in their opinion the appointment of females as notaries public, to authorize which the bill was certainly intended, is now fully authorized by said chapter 78 if it be not prohibited by the provisions of the constitution of the state The committee was of the opinion that the question as to eligibility under the constitution of females to the office of notary public should be presented to the court rather than to the general assembly, inasmuch as no enactment of the general assembly can affect a constitutional question, which in the opinion of the committee is the only one involved Adopted.

Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee on mines and mining, reported back S B No 30 for an act to protect the rights of owners of stock shares and other interests in mineral and metal yielding mines of the same with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Carpenter moved that it be placed on the general file for consideration by committee of the whole. Lost.

Senator Carpenter said that the object of the bill was to permit minority stockholders to visit mines in which they were interested A minority stockholder under the present system has very few rights.

Senator Elkins Give an example

Senator Carpenter In Clear Creek and the Chrysolite and Little Pittsburg.

Senator Elkins—I do not know of it

Continuing, Senator Carpenter said he would not mention a mine in Clear Creek county, as it might appear invidious, where $2,000 or $3,000 a week is taken out and the rights of the minority infringed upon. The minority has no chance. The law worked well in California and Nevada. The bill would prevent wash stock in New York and put an end to the discredit now heaped upon the state.

Senator Parsons agreed that it was an important bill. He said he knew there was a large number of minority stockholders who were denied rights to which they should be entitled.

Senator Rising favored the adoption of the report.

Senator Tilford said that as there seemed to be a difference of opinion it would be well to consider the bill in committee of the whole. He favored the bill and gave a brief sketch of the good work which a similar bill had accomplished in Nevada and California. In referring to the Little Pittsburg and Robinson deals, Senator Tilford declared that the true title of the bill should be a bill for honesty. He spoke of the frauds that had been committed against the public because of the want of such law.

Senator Carpenter moved to have the bill referred back to the committee. Carried.

The president of the senate announced Senators Carpenter, Stevenson and Bostwick as a committee to investigate the removal of the department of state to the Barclay block, and other matters contained in the resolution

They all asked to be excused but the president has not as yet granted their request.

Senator Carpenter presented the majority report of the committee on elections in the Eddy Butcher contest, the report favoring the seating of Mr Eddy. The report was very long and voluminous, requiring the reading clerk an hour to read it The report closes with the following recommendations.

Resolved, 1st, That it is inexpedient to allow the contestee, B. H Butcher, further time to take testimony in this case.

Resolved, 2d, That B. H. Butcher is not entitled to a seat in this senate as a senator from the Twelfth senatorial district.

Resolved, 3d, That Henderson H Eddy is entitled to a seat in this senate as a senator from the Twelfth senatorial district and that he now be sworn in.

Senator Parsons said it was the first notice the minority had had of the filing of the majority report, and gave notice that an extension of time would be asked to take testimony.

After a short discussion the minority on the committee were given until Wednesday at 10 30 a. m. to make their report, and that at that time the two reports be made the special order.

XLVIII Congress

HOUSE.

Under the call of states the following bills, etc, were introduced and referred

By Belmont, a resolution requesting the secretary of state to inform the house whether or not any representations had been either formally or informally made this government by the British government growing out of the use of dynamite in London. If such representations had been made in writing then to transmit complete copies of the communications that had passed between the two governments on the subject. If these representations or communications had been verbal then a statement of their tenor and purport.

By Cassiday, granting all United States lands in Nevada except mineral land to the state of Nevada for irrigating purposes.

By Cox of New York, abolishing the census bureau.

By Cabell, to extend the benefits of the signal service to farmers of the United States.

SENATE.

The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury transmitting further correspondence relating to the postponement of the collection of the whisky tax.

After transacting routine business the senate took up the Pacific railroad bill.

On motion of Hoar, certain amendments of detail reported by him from the judiciary committee were made to the bill. The amendments specify the Sioux City road as included in the bill and subject to its provisions, and make clear what other wise might seem doubtful, that interest on the whole debt must be paid each half year and substitute forty per cent instead of thirty-five per cent of the net earnings as the sum to be paid to the government by the several railroads as are subject to the provisions of the Thurman act.

The amendment went over till Wednesday and the senate took up the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, but after short discussion it was displaced by the inter-state commerce bill, consideration of which was resumed.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

The death of Thomas O'Hagan, a member of the house of lords, is reported

The miners of Wahenbutz, who were charged with riot, were acquitted after the examination at LaVeta

The twenty one victims of the Pittsburg explosion are reported to be still alive but one of them is in a very serious condition

Senator Gorman of Maryland has instructed President elect Cleveland in the part which he performs on the day of his inauguration

The state miners' union of Ohio has issued an address for a 10 per cent reduction. This virtually ends the strike in the Hocking valley

W. H Bender the probate court clerk of St. Louis who claimed that he was robbed, confesses that he took the money He has restored it

Nearly two thirds of the amount called for by the river and harbor bill which is now before the house goes to southern rivers and harbors

A few days ago the salaries of the Staten Island telephone employes were reduced, and the men resigned Since then all the wires have been cut

Chittendon Rogers, a prominent manufacturer of Birmingham, New York, fell during a game of polo at the rink in that city, and died in few hours

The receipts of the patent office for the year were $1,075,799, and the expenditures $970,560 The balance in the treasury to the account of the patent fund is $2,681,695.

Washington Notes

Confirmations Postmasters! Sidney Selover, Crested Butte, Col, Joseph C Conner, Aspen, Col

The decrease in the public debt during January was $9,420,046, decrease since June 30th, '84, $40,921,910

The coinage of the mints during January was $4,642,187, of which $2,385,200 was in standard dollars

Mrs. Laura DeForce Gordon of California has been admitted to the bar of the United States supreme court. She is the second woman admitted to practice before this court, the first being Belva Lockwood.

Taylor Losing His Temper

SALT LAKE, Utah, February 2. President John Taylor spoke in the Tabernacle yesterday. He referred to his recent trips and said the saints were being persecuted in Arizona and sent to the American Siberia for living their religion. He spoke of federal officers here as sneaks and tramps intruding with a process from the courts into the homes of the people. It was hard to bear. Forbearance might cease to be a virtue, yet they must stand it a little longer. He didn't want blood to flow just yet. He would not give up the law of God, so help him God; and the congregation shouted amen. Persecutions were making some saints think of going to a foreign country to preserve their religious liberty. There might be another pilgrim' day. He said the saints were illegally punished at home and killed in the southern states. No one was punished for murdering missionaries. He intimated that all must be silent on what they know and thus thwart the wicked men who were persecuting the people.

Purity of the Ballot.

WASHINGTON, February 3. The bill introduced by Holman to protect the purity of the ballot provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to give any of his property, real or personal, to be used directly or indirectly in securing a vote or appointment for any office under the government. Violation of this is to be punished by fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The bill further provides that every person hereafter elected or appointed to fill any office in the United States shall take and subscribe to the following oath: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I have not directly or indirectly given, promised, advanced or paid any money or given or conveyed any other article of value to any person or persons to assist, aid or procure my election or appointment.

Robbed His Pard

CINCINNATI, February 2. Yesterday morning at Vincennes, Indiana, Adolph Graffenstein shot Henry Bushman three times, and, supposing he was dead, robbed him and covered his body with snow. Bushman recovered and sought shelter in a house, where he said he and Graffenstein were on the way from Cincinnati to San Francisco, that Graffenstein wanted to stop at Vincennes to get $150 owed him by an uncle; that after going out to the suburbs Graffenstein pretended there was no one at home, and presenting a revolver shot Bushman as stated. Bushman was a cabinet maker. Graffenstein is still at large.

A Move Against Gould.

ST. LOUIS, February 2 A bill in equity was filed in the United States district court by the Iron Mountain Railway company against receivers of the Wabash road to nullify the endorsement of the company on all Wabash bonds and notes, and to remove Jay Gould, Selon Humphreys, Russell Sage and F. L. Ames from the directory of the Iron Mountain road, as they are also in the directory of the Missouri Pacific road, a competing line.

Gas Explosion

PITTSBURG, February 3. Explosion of artificial gas in the cellar of Walker & Son's paper box manufactory, Third avenue, this morning shattered every window in the building and set fire to the woodwork, but the flames were extinguished without much damage. The concussion shook the buildings in the vicinity and created intense excitement.

Dr. Bickersteth, dean of Litchfield, has been appointed bishop of Exeter.

WANTED

WANTED.—A good girl to do general housework. Inquire at John Pixley's a-3-tf

WANTED Girls to do general housework; also experienced cooks, dressmakers and nurses Ranch, farm and city help supplied, and situations furnished. Any person, male or female, wanting employment or desiring boarders or roomers, and all those having personal property for sale, please call on or address Ira G. Sprague, Employment and Intelligence office, No. 10, North Tejon street. All wants recorded free. 1*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE 116⅔ acres of soldiers additional homestead scrip. Apply to A. L Lawton, real estate agent. a-17-tf

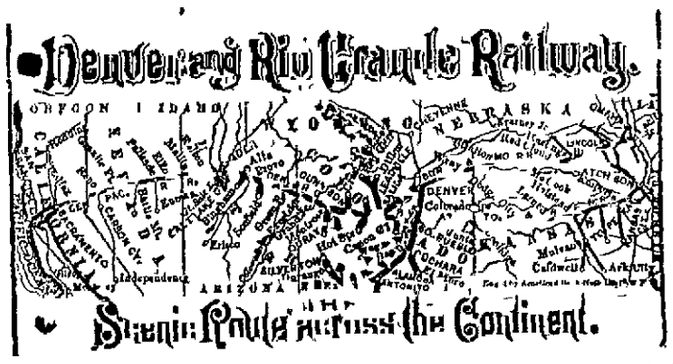
FOR SALE. Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office tf

LOST.

LOST.—$50 Reward—On February 2d, a diamond stone belonging to an ear ring, on one of the principal streets of the city or on the road to the cemetery, or Austin's ranch A reward of $50 will be given upon the return of the same at R H Taylor's drug store in care for Mr. James B. Boggs a-3-tf

LOST—A collar button, with black enamel setting Suitable reward given on its return to Gazette office. b-1-3t

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.



Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden the Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts Coal Lands Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado Utah and New Mexico Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,

Denver and Leadville,

Denver and Kansas City,

Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Equipment, Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

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DENVER, COLO.

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The serial and short stories in HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, while they are wholly free from what is pernicious or vulgarly sensational. The humorous stories and pictures are full of innocent fun, and the papers on natural history and science, travel, and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature —Boston Courier

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits —Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest. Christian Advocate, N Y.

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Single numbers, five cent each.

Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Transacts a general banking business Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

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INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS

Concerning the Two Great Resorts of the Rocky Mountains

COLORADO SPRINGS

Located on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, seventy-five miles south of Denver, is the city of Colorado Springs with a population of 6 000 people and universally conceded to be the handsomest and most modern city in the west. The town was established in 1871 by a company of Philadelphia gentlemen who from the very outset conceived the idea of making it the model city of all the Rocky mountain region From the time of its founding up to the present it has had remarkable growth and to-day fully represents in every respect what its projectors anticipated of it The location of the city is an admirable one situated as it is, directly at the base of Pike's Peak and at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea To borrow the expression of a well known writer, "neither nature nor art could design or lay out a more finished or beautiful spot" To the right and left of the peak which rears its snow capped summit to an altitude of 14,000 feet extends a long range of mountains "diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and tumbled boulders, with constant play of light and shadow, with contrast of rich and sombre colors with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine," the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty of which the eye never tires On the north extends a ridge of hills called the divide and to the south and east as far as the eye can see stretch the great plains so common to Colorado, which afford grazing to thousands of sheep and cattle The city covers an area three miles in length by two miles in width and is laid out in blocks 400 feet square. The streets and avenues are from 100 to 140 feet in width and lined upon either side by rows of flourishing cottonwood trees which were planted when the city was founded These trees are watered by a system of irrigation ditches which also by means of feeders keep the lawns green and make the gardens productive The central portion of the city is built up with substantial business blocks many of which have been erected within the past two or three years There are many fine stone residences in the city costing from $10,000 to $40,000, but the most of the houses are of wood and of all styles and varieties of modern architecture. They are all set well back from the street and surrounded by handsome and well cared for lawns As a place of residence Colorado Springs offers many superior advantages.

Climate One of the most important features that Colorado Springs has to offer especially to invalids is its dry weather and clear atmosphere. For weeks and months at a time there will be clear sunlight and not a cloud in the sky. During the summer months there are light showers frequently day after day, but as a rule no heavy or prolonged storms. There is no really disagreeable weather only during the months of March and April, when wind and snow storms are frequently experienced Little if any snow falls during the winter months, and although the thermometer occasionally falls below zero, the sun during the greater part of the day is warm and the weather mild. In the summer, while it is sometimes hot but not oppressive in the day time, the nights are always cool and comfortable. Bounded as it is on the west by the mountains and on the north by the Divide, the city is protected from the severe wind storms which are so prevalent in other cities of the state. On account of its climate Colorado Springs ranks high as a resort for those affected with pulmonary troubles, and thousands who have been sent here by the leading physicians of the east have been temporarily relieved or permanently cured. It has been fully demonstrated that the city is in every respect as good a winter as it is a summer resort. Many people after having tried the climate of the southern states and California have found permanent relief in Colorado Springs, owing more especially to its mild and bracing air.

Educational Advantages Colorado Springs possesses educational advantages equal if not superior to those offered by many of the larger cities of the east. There are in the city four public school buildings which have cost between $50,000 and $60,000. One, a handsome brick building, has just been completed. These schools are well graded and in charge of competent teachers, mostly graduates of eastern normal schools. Those who prefer it can send their children to private schools, of which there are several very good ones. Here also is located Colorado college, one of the most complete educational institutions in Colorado if not in the west. When the town was laid out a tract of land was reserved as a site for a college. This property was granted to Colorado college at the time it was founded in 1874. Since that time a handsome stone college building has been erected and there are now in attendance over 100 students The course of study is very similar to that of eastern colleges including, besides its four years course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, complete preparatory and metallurgical departments, the latter including especially assaying, chemical analysis, blowpiping and determinative mineralogy. The board of instruction is excellent, and includes the president and six professors, all graduates of New England colleges except the professor of metallurgy, who is a graduate of New York University and of the Columbia School Mines.

The state institution for the education of the deaf mute and blind is also located in Colorado Springs and ranks favorably with other institutions of the kind in the eastern states.

Water Supply No city in the United States has a more complete system of water works than has Colorado Springs. The supply is conveyed through pipes seven miles, from Ruxton's creek. Purer water could not be found, as the stream from which it comes is fed by springs and the melting snows of Pike's Peak. The supply for domestic use will be adequate to the demand for some time to come, and should occasion require it could be easily increased. This same system also affords ample protection against fire, there being sufficient pressure to force a stream on the highest buildings. Hydrants are freely distributed through the city, and five well organized and efficient fire companies respond promptly to every alarm that is given.

Temperance Features The city of Colorado Springs was founded on temperance principles, and these principles are maintained to the present day. There are no saloons or bars, and, under the ordinance, liquor can only be obtained through a prescription for medicinal purposes. A clause is incorporated in every deed to property in the city which prohibits the sale of liquor thereon. In case of violation the property reverts to the original owners, the Colorado Springs company. The supreme court of the United States having decided in favor of the provision, several persons violating the clause have lost valuable properties.

Scenery and Drives The scenery surrounding Colorado Springs embracing the mountains and the plain is grand and beautiful. Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous Garden of the Gods, in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high and of the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the Garden is Glen Eyrie and Queen's cañon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of town are north and south Cheyenne cañons, both magnificent gorges with stupendous walls of rock and beautiful water falls, giving almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is Monument park, studded with lofty groups of sand stone which look like obelisks of some by gone race of giants Two miles to the northeast is Templeton's gap, one of the most charming and often frequented resorts in the vicinity. Five miles to the westward and at the very base of the mountains is Manitou, with its iron and soda springs and endless variety of scenery. No town in the world has in closer proximity such remarkable and magnificent scenery. All the points of interest mentioned above are accessible by splendid drives equal in every respect to the macademized streets of an eastern metropolis There are in the city half a dozen first-class livery stables from which conveyances of any style can be obtained at very moderate prices.

Churches—For a western city Colorado Springs has been appropriately named the "City of Churches." Here can be found churches of all denominations with the exception of the Unitarian, Dutch Reformed and Universalists The Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian especially have very fine edifices All other denominations, including the Presbyterian, Catholic, M E. South, Christian, African Methodist and Congregational have very commodious buildings and large congregations. Most of the pulpits are filled by ministers who have filled high and responsible charges at the east and have commanded handsome salaries. Members of denominations named will find congenial views and liberal thought in the social and religious life of Colorado Springs, and also in some of the pulpits.

The Antlers In the spring of 1883 The Antlers, which in point of architectural design and modern appointments excels any other hostelry in the west, was opened to the public. The building is four stories in hight, built of stone, and cost about $160,000 It is located on an open slope at the west end of Pike's Peak avenue and commands an unobstructed view of the mountains to the westward and the plains to the eastward All of the rooms are light, well ventilated, supplied with gas and water and handsomely furnished Since the opening in May, 1883, the hotel has had remarkable success and at the present time is occupied by over one hundred permanent guests and is continually increasing in popularity. There are also two other good hotels, the Spaulding house and Crawford, at which good accommodations can be had at from one to two dollars per day In both of these houses can be found well furnished and commodious rooms, and substantial bills of fare

Amusements In the way of amusements Colorado Springs does not suffer. It has an opera house modeled very much after the Madison Square theater in New York and which was erected by some of our enterprising citizens at a cost of $80,000. The house has a seating capacity of about 800, is provided with complete sets of scenery, opera chairs and all other necessary conveniences. All of the leading attractions that visit Colorado appear at Colorado Springs.

Society The social advantages of Colorado Springs are excellent and in many respects excel those of any other city of the same size on the American continent. The society is of the very best people of culture and refinement, and many possessed of much wealth have been attracted here by climate and surroundings. The residents of the city are principally from the older states of the union and from Canada, England and Scotland. There is much social life in Colorado Springs, for outside the amusements offered at the opera house, the people have to make their own society. This necessarily brings out the best social and mental qualities, and has given rise to social, literary and musical clubs and societies, and libraries and reading rooms.

General Advantages In many respects Colorado Springs is quite metropolitan It has communication with the outside world by two lines of railway—the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & New Orleans. Twelve trains pass north and south daily, and mails from the east, west, north and south are very frequent. There is a Central Western Union telegraph office and a telephone exchange which affords communication not only with all the leading places of business in Colorado Springs and Manitou, but also with the larger cities of the state. The merchants of the city carry large and carefully selected stocks and goods in all lines can be purchased as cheap here as in the east.

MANITOU.

Five miles west of Colorado Springs and at the very base of the mountains is located Manitou, which during the past few years has become the most famous resort in the United States It is a small and quiet town of about five hundred inhabitants, but with its four first-class hotels and many cottages it affords during the summer months accommodations for thousands of guests from the east and south. All of the hotels are commodious, well furnished and in every respect compare well with the sea shore and mountain hotels of the east. Through the town flows the Fountain, a stream of clear and bubbling water which has its source in the mountains.

Manitou is connected with Colorado Springs by a splendid drive lined with trees which in the east might be termed a boulevard. Here is a resort of almost unequaled attractions known the world over. Thousands of guests resort here yearly from all states of the union and foreign countries, and many have located here permanently. Everything is being done to strengthen the attractive character of the spot on which nature has bestowed so many advantages. Manitou is not only a great sanitarium but also a home of refined society. During the past two years it has made remarkable progress in the way of improvements, and as a resort has not an equal in the west. "The surroundings of Manitou are particularly charming, and without its mineral springs it would be a favorite resort. Mountains, high and low, shut it closely in. Joined hand in hand like a company of eager children, they press and crowd around the lovely spot, those outside peering over the heads and shoulders of their companions. Calmly the grand old Peak looks over them all, down into the loveliest places."

Bath House Last year a bath house was erected here at a cost of $20,000. It is fitted with every modern convenience that is conducive to health and comfort.

Rides and Drives In the immediate vicinity of Manitou are many points of interest including Ute Pass, Williams cañon, Cave of the Winds, Rainbow Falls, Crystal Park, Monument Park, Manitou Park, and other points of interest too numerous to mention.

Climate Although closer to the mountains the climate of Manitou is the same as that of Colorado Springs. Invalids coming to Manitou must leave all homesickness behind and remember that they are not "out of the world," but that they will find comfort, competent physicians, good society and good living here as well as "at home." Those sick enough to need especial care should not come alone, but the moderately sick can soon find friends for themselves.

The Springs. Here are located the most famous curative springs of the country, principally soda and iron. "There are six or seven springs in all Their Indian names and legends are all that remain to remind us of our red brothers whose offerings to the Manitou of the 'medicine waters' filled the basins of the springs and hung from the neighboring trees and bushes when the 'pale face' invaded this their favorite camping ground. The springs differ much in their properties of iron, sulphur, soda Some of the waters are taken as a pleasant draught; others should be used only as a medicine, taken when heated and in discontinued; their temperature varies from 43° to 80° F.

DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1885.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10 45 a. m , departs 10.45 a. m.

1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7 00 p. m , departs 7.05 p. m.

3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p m

5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2 05 p. m , departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3 35 a. m , departs 3.37 a. m

6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express arrives 12 03 p m , departs 12.07 p. m.

4 *Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9 15 a. m

8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m , departs 6.00 p m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 10.50 a. m	No. 32 Arrives 8.55 a. m
No. 33 " 2.15 p. m	No. 34 " 11.55 a. m
No. 35 " 7.05 p. m	No. 36 " 5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Pullman now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleeping cars attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Cañon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
For Pueblo... 10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 30 p. m
" Denver.. 3.? p. m	From Denver, 11 10 a. m

Post Office Bulletin

This post office is open daily from 7.30 a. m to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and leave as follows:

GOING SOUTH	CLOSE	DEPART
Via D. & R. G.	10.30 a. m	11.45 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11 30 a. m	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.45 a. m	5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00p. m.
MAIL ...		ARRIVE
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m	3.30p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m	
MAIL ... SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m	12.10 p. m.
" "		6.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11 00 a. m	10.30 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m	5 10 p. m

Mail for Fairview and Hatton closes Sunday at 5.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 8 00 p. m.

Mail for S[illegible] closes Monday at [illegible] arrives [illegible] at 8.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days .... 8 a. m to 8 p. m
Sundays .... 8 to 10 a. m and 4 to 6 p. m
M. TAGGART, Manager

J. M. Buzzard came in from the ranch yesterday.

S. [illegible] Irving Howbert went back to the capital yesterday.

Mrs. William Harrison came down from Buena Vista yesterday.

E. J. Eaton went to Pueblo on the Pueblo accommodation last evening.

Rev. B. A. P. Eaton, county superintendent, went south on yesterday's Thunderbolt.

J. M. Knapp and S. M. Mumby returned from Denver on the Thunderbolt Sunday.

Mr. Harvey Young came down from Denver on the Pueblo accommodation yesterday.

Another of the dime concerts will be held at the M. E. church next Thursday evening.

Hon. Charles W. Barker and Mr. John L. Hand, of Manitou, returned to Denver yesterday.

Mr. Andrew Segendorf, the new secretary of the state land board, went to Denver Sunday night.

Rev. W. C. Rudolph and wife returned on the Salt Lake train yesterday to their home at Gunnison.

Mr. J. S. Welfe, collector of internal revenue, passed through town yesterday on his way to Trinidad.

Patrick O'Toole died at Pueblo the 28th ult. and was buried from Pike's Peak G. A. R. hall Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. R. Huffman, who until recently published the Manitou Item, has started the Spe[illegible]ville, (Kan.,) Blade.

The county court met yesterday, but as there was no business ready for consideration, it adjourned to the next term.

To-night will be college night at the skating rink. Hereafter the club will have the rink every Tuesday evening.

Mr. Ira G. Sprague has opened an intelligence office and employment agency at No. 10 North Tejon street.

Hon. Irving Howbert, David Spielman and W. H. Lamb went north on the Denver accommodation yesterday.

There is to be a rehearsal to-night of the opera "The Chimes of Normandy," which is to be given under the auspices of the G. A. R.

Gospel meetings, conducted by the pastor, Rev. John C. Hay, will be held at the Christian church this evening and to-morrow evening.

Fairley Brothers have again been the victims of a sneak thief. A toilet bowl and pitcher were taken from their place of business the other evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wanless, of Denver, who are just returning from a wedding tour that included a visit to the New Orleans exposition, are in town.

The Palsgrove brothers recently killed a mountain lion on their ranch on the Pike's Peak trail. It measured seven feet from tip to tip and weighed 150 pounds.

We understand that one of the trustees of Colorado college has received a telegram from Professor William Strieby announcing that he will return to Colorado Springs this week

There was a very interesting game of polo at the rink last evening between the regular team and a picked team. The regulars won by a score of 3 to 0.

The mayor received a telegram the other day announcing that two lunatics had started north from Pueblo. Marshal Hart has been on the watch for them, thinking they might come here, but has seen nothing of them.

Antlers Arrivals C. H. Lowery, ranch, F. M. Dondna, city, H. E. Varney, Boston, J. W. Forney, Mrs. Geo. N. Forney, Miss N. A. Forney, Denver; F. S. McKinlay, Denver, J. C. Gray, Pittsburgh; E. J. Ulrich, Frank Thomas, Denver.

A call has been published for a reunion of the New Englanders in Colorado at Greeley February 22. Those desiring to take part are asked to communicate with J. F. Gibbs, Greeley. Among the signers of the call are Captain W. F. Wilder, of this city, and Hon. Ivory Phillips, of Big Sandy.

Installation Services.

HEADQ'R'S KIT CARSON CAMP NO 7,
DIVISION OF COLORADO,
SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 2, 1885.

Special Order No. 1.

All members of Kit Carson Camp No 7 are requested to be present in full uniform at these headquarters, Friday, February 6th, 1885, at 7.30 p. m., to take part in the ceremonies of the installation of officers.

Comrades of Colorado Springs Post No. 22, and Pike's Peak Post No. 40, G. A. R., and members of the Ladies' Relief corps, are specially invited to attend, also all sons of veterans, over 16 years of age, not members of the camp, residing in the city. By order of

A. H WHAITE,
Captain Commanding Camp.

W. W. McDILL, Orderly Sergeant.

January Weather at Husted

Highest temperature, 64, January 8th.
Lowest temperature, 12 on the 15th and 16th.
Average temperature 25 57-63.
Coldest day average temperature −5⅙, January 15th.
Clear days (strictly) 6.
Fair days 19.
Prevailing wind, south, 16 days.
Snow (generally light squalls) on 5 days.
Cloudy one full day.

DIED

BARNES—At Table Rock, Colorado, February 1, 1885, Edward Barnes of Northboro, Mass

Funeral from Mrs. Hudson's, Kiowa street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MARRIED

TURNER-HENDRICKSON—On Sunday, February 1, 1885, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John C. Hay, Mr. Samuel K. Turner and Miss Annie Hendrickson, both of this city.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers
No. 1 Pike's Peak Avenue. 1 13 tf

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros. on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods We guarantee the best work in these departments

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

Durkee's Cold Meat Sauce & Salad Dressing, ready-made, nutritious economical, delicious. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and it is invariably popular both at home and abroad.

"I Arise from Dreams of Thee." Words by Shelley. Put to music by Prof. Albert C. Pearson. Copies will be on sale at Aiken's music store this week

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars m-27-3m‡

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from. R H Buckingham & Co , Union block, having assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible. IANTHUS BENTLEY,
m-24-tf Assignee.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Red Star" cheroots. m-27-3m‡

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Red Star" cheroots. m-27-3m‡

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of *Mardi Gras*, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line. Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7.30 a. m. and 9.45 p. m with *Pullman* sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D. & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route. For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M. Ellison, ticket agent D. & R G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George H Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "D. & R. G." cigars. m-27-3m‡

CIRCULATING - LIBRARY,

115 Kiowa Street,

Books 5 & 10cts.

PER WEEK.

Subscription 50 cents per month a-11-1m

NEW BOOKS!

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE AND HIS WIFE. By Julian Hawthorne. 2 vols.

EDGAR ALLAN POE. By Woodbury; edited by Charles Dudley Warner.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By Oliver Wendell Holmes; edited by Charles Dudley Warner.

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. By T. W. Higginson, edited by Charles Dudley Warner.

GENIUS AND CHARACTER OF EMERSON. Lectures at the Concord School of Philosophy; edited by F. B. Sanborn.

EVERY-DAY LIFE AND EVERY-DAY MORALS. By George L. Chaney.

For Sale by

Thayer & Howbert

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

a 9-tf

W. LENNOX & BRO.

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 69 1-5-tf

Old Canon Coal

Leave Your Orders at

BACON & CARR'S OFFICE.

a-31-1m

Mrs. J. Washington Hunt's

CLASSES FOR

Young Ladies and Children

—IN—

English,
French,
German,
Spanish,

INTRODUCTORY

Greek and Latin and Drawing

RECOMMENCED

Monday, Jan, 5th, 1885.

—AT—

201 North Weber Street

Tuition payable monthly or quarterly.

Special classes in the languages at fifty cents per hour Classes in oil and mineral painting Tuesdays at 1 45 p m ; Saturdays 10 a m

Terms per lesson—three hours, $1; six lessons for $5. a-6-1m‡

Notice to Non-Resident Heirs-at-Law and Non-Resident Executor.

The people of the state of Colorado to Esther S Hopkins, residing at Haddonfield, state of New Jersey, sister and heir-at-law of Frederic H Sharpless, deceased, and William Hacker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the executors named in the will of said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, greeting:

You are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, who resided in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and departed this life at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on or about the 8th day of December, A. D 1884, was presented to the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H Sharpless, deceased by Henry Le B Wills, one of the executors named therein, who resides at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1884; that it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Frederic H Sharpless died possessed of certain real and personal property, consisting chiefly of lots number five and six in Charles Hallowell's trustee's subdivision of block number two hundred and twelve, addition number one, and the north half of lot number one, in block number two hundred and three, addition number one, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; also certain real estate in the town of Crested Butte, Gunnison county, Colorado, and ten thousand dollars' worth of personal property. All of said real and personal estate estimated to be worth about twelve thousand five hundred dollars. That said instrument bears no date and is signed by Charles L Zobrist and Charles A Hendrickson as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said testator; that said instrument bequeaths unto Esther S. Hopkins aforesaid all silver and plated ware and to Henry Le B. Wills all books and pictures, and to Lucy Josephine Follett all the rest and residue of the estate of which the said Frederic H Sharpless died seized and possessed. That the said Henry Le B. Wills and William Hacker are nominated and appointed in and by the said will as the executors thereof. You, the said Esther S. Hopkins and William Hacker are therefore notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in the city of Colorado Springs on Monday, February 23, A. D, 1885, at 10 o clock a. m , which time and place have been fixed by the court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument to attend the probate thereof, and show cause, if any you can or may have, why the said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H Sharpless, deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31, 1884.

[SEAL] E A. COLBURN,
Judge of the County Court, El Paso County, Colorado

CAMPBELL & McINTYRE, Attorneys.
wa-3-6

SODA WATER,

Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines and all

CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Apparatus, materials in face works for manufacturing, dispensing and bottling with full instructions Catalogue sent on application.

THE FIRM OF JOHN MATTHEWS.

First Avenue, 26th and 27th sts , New York. wi-15 6m*

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper

At the Gazette Office.

BROADMOOR DAIRY

—AND—

Stock - Farm !

M. T. De COURSEY

Has re-entered the Real Estate business and will open an office on Tejon street, in the Carpenter block under the El Paso Club.

Amongst other valuable properties he offers

FOR SALE

THE ABOVE

DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Probably the best and most complete in Colorado, comprising about 1,600 acres of natural and irrigated hay land, fine upland pasture land and valuable timber. A very extensive range, with water in abundance from ever living springs, rising on the farm and from well established ditch rights going with it The farm is completely fenced with 12 miles of practically new barbed wire fence of four wires The improvements on the farm are in prime order and embrace—

RESIDENCE of two stories, first story of stone, stone cellar, 18 rooms, including bath room. Hot water furnace and stand pipes throughout, hard wood floors, elegant carved mantel-pieces, hydraulic ram, reservoir and complete system of water works, with conducting pipes carrying hot and cold water throughout the grounds, lovely lawn, trees, orchard and small fruits.

Three Cottages for ranch employes.

Barn holding 100 tons of hay, etc

New stable, double boarded and tar paper lined, furnished with all modern, labor-saving appliances and machinery, with stalls for 70 head of stock, and large capacity for hay, grain, etc

DAIRY OR SPRING HOUSE AND ICE HOUSE, built on latest and most improved plans, to save labor.

All buildings have solid stone foundations.

Title to land absolutely perfect.

The Ranch and Improvements will be Sold Alone

or the stock of cows, calves, bulls and steers, thoroughbred Jersey, Swiss and grades, with the farm and driving horses, farm machinery, tools, hay presses, etc. Complete in every detail, will be sold with the farm or separately if desired.

Here is a chance which does not often occur of securing a splendid ranch, hay and dairy farm, in a high state of improvement, and furnished in the minutest detail, at a reasonable price. The owner came to Colorado to recover his health, and having done so, his presence is demanded east. Hence he offers "BROADMOOR" for sale Apply to

M. T. DeCOURSEY,

Real Estate Agent,

Office Under El Paso Club. 1-1-tf

No More Dyspepsia!

Relief for the sufferer can be obtained by eating

BREAD

MADE FROM

Entire Wheat Flour.

It is More wholesome and nutritious than any other flour in the market.

For Sale only at

BUSH'S BAKERY,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

m 27-tf

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital - - - - $50,000
Surplus Fund - 15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. k-2-t

Large Clean Rags

Wanted at this Office.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. E. SOLLY

Health Resorts of Colo. Springs and Manitou

FOR SALE AT

Thayer & Howbert's and J. H. Eon's!

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, E. P. Tenney, of Colorado Springs, Colo , by his deed of trust, dated March 15th, 1882, recorded in book 40, page 415, of the El Paso county records, to secure the payment of his promissory note for $556, dated March 15th, 1882, and payable February 7th, 1884, to the order of Ella J Dickerson, upon which said note there has been paid in all $56 and interest to August 1st, 1884, did convey to C. H. Mills, trustee, the following described property, namely Lots numbered six (6) to eighteen (18) both inclusive, in block J of the D Russ Wood addition to the city of Colorado Springs. Colo , and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note, now, therefore, I, C. H. Mills, as trustee aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder of said note, do hereby give notice that I shall on Saturday, the 28th day of February, at the east door of the court house in Colorado Springs, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all of said property according to the provisions of said deed of trust. C. H. MILLS,
a-31-td Trustee.

Call for City Warrants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding City of Colorado Springs warrants to present the same to the First National bank of Colorado Springs for payment on or before February 21st, 1885, as interest on the same will cease on that date. Warrants Nos 3,743 to 3,753 inclusive are exempt from this call D. J MARTIN,
a 31-td City Treasurer.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine ^v-15 ly.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

—OF—

Kensington Jams and Jelly

Just received at the Circulating Library

No. 115 Kiowa Street.

b-3-6

WAR DECLARED!

AND PRICES MADE

Lower than Ever Known.

WE QUOTE BELOW A FEW OF OUR GREAT BARGAINS:

Lonsdale, 4-4 bleached muslin	9 c	Utica, 10-4 bleached muslin	30
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4 bleached muslin	10 c	Utica, 8 4 bleached muslin	25 c
E. K , soft finish, 4 4 bleached muslin	8 c	Pepperell, 9-4 bleached muslin	.25 c
Wamsutta, 4 4 bleached muslin	11 c	Fruit of the Loom, 42 inch, bleached muslin	12½c
Passumpsic, 4 4 unbleached muslin	7 c	Utica, 5 4 bleached muslin	15 c
Cohasset, 4-4 unbleached muslin	8 c	Utica, 6 4 bleached muslin	16 c
Amory, 4-4 unbleached muslin,	8 c	Soft finish English cambrics	8 c
Century, 4-4 unbleached muslin	8 c	Standard Ginghams	8 c
Utica, 9-4 unbleached muslin	25 c	Standard Prints	5 c
Utica, 9-4 bleached muslin	27½c		

We will continue our Special Sale of Table Linens, Napkis, Towels and Hamburgs, Ladies' Muslin Underwear at very Low Prices. Bargains in Dress Goods.

No Bosh! No Buncombe!

No old Shop-Worn Goods with 50 per cent added to the cost to make a prize look large. No chance to draw some thing you may not need or want, but we will give every one buying

$5.00 a Discount of 5 Per Cent.

This gives one and all a benefit. By selling 800 persons $5.00 each they receive a benefit of $200 cash. Come and see us and you will find it to your interest.

GIDDINGS BROS.

m-19 tf

BARGAINS DECLARED!

AT THE OLD

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

Established in 1872.

It has always been the custom for us to use the month of February as a remnant month for reducing stock prior to taking an inventory and preparatory to laying

In - a - New - Spring - Stock

As usual, therefore, we will offer during the month and commencing on Monday, the 2nd instant, our Great Annual Sale of

Remnants and Odds and Ends.

1,000 of Them! 1,000 of Them!

In Dress Goods, Silks, Cashmeres, Ladies' Cloths, Cloakings, House Furnishing Goods, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, Ginghams, Prints, Flannels, Linseys, Cheviot, Canton Flannel, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Underwear, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, etc., etc. These goods will be sold at

Reductions Ranging from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Regular Prices

All who have dealt with me know that the Reductions are real and exactly as advertised. A splendid opportunity to get a Dress at LESS THAN EASTERN COST. Black silks will be OFFERED AT COST. Come one, come all to the

Great Sale of Remnants and Odds and Ends

AT THE

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue, Next to Robinson's Drug Store.

Very Respectfully, EDWARD FERRIS,
"Veritas ad [illegible]." d-3 tf

AT COST!

For One Month to Make Room for Spring Goods

Millinery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Towels, Underwear, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Etc.

a-18-1m CHICAGO STORE,

P. ERICKSON, 16 S. TEJON ST.

FURS

Those who have ill-fitting or damaged Fur Garments can have them Skillfully altered or repaired at my store at reasonable prices. My Furrier Comes from prominent Fur Manufactories of New York City and London and understands his business thoroughly.

c-2-tf C. E. AIKEN,

AIKEN'S MUSEUM, 105 Pike's Peak Avenue.

GILES CRISSEY, G. W. THOMAS,

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper Paints Oils Glass &c

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs wa-19-tf

EDITION DE LUXE

OF THE

Works of Wm. Hickling Prescott

Messrs J P Lippincott & Co , of Philadelphia, have the pleasure of announcing that their edition de luxe of the works of W. H. Prescott, in fifteen volumes, is now complete.

This edition is printed from the type of the new revised edition, edited by J. Foster Kirk, on laid paper of the best quality, printed in the best style for which the press of this house is noted It contains all of the thirty portraits printed on India paper, the plates having been carefully retouched expressly for this edition

This edition corresponds in size and style with the de luxe editions of "Hawthorne and Emerson," so that lovers of good books can have those great American authors uniform.

The edition is limited to two hundred and fifty copies, which are numbered and registered, a portion of which, by the courtesy of the owners of the English copyright, have been sold in England.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers

715 717 Market St., Philadelphia

1885.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning December, Harper's Magazine will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine making. In a word, the Magazine becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are New serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive illustrated papers by F. D Millet, R. Swain Gifford, E. A Abbey, H Gibson and others. Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey: important papers on Art, Science, etc.

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Per Year.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

The last eleven Semi-annual volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of $3 per volume Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents—by mail postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, alphabetical, analytical, and classified, for volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, cloth, $4.

Remittance should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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